



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 16, 1919.

BOLSHEVISTS IN AMERICA.  
THE GREAT LABOR SKINNER.  
BOLSHEVIKI INDUSTRIAL PARALYSIS.  
LABOR AND DEMOCRACY.  
THE LAW OF PROGRESS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR



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### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Steuart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.  
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple.  
James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3rd Tuesday.  
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1245 Market.  
Commercial Telegraphers—Labor Temple.  
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 149 Fifth.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday nights, 828 Mission.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.  
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.  
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; hours 10 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.  
Horsehoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mailers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Optical Mechanics—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Rammermen—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom street.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.  
Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monastnock Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Telephone Operators No. 54A—112 Valencia.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.  
Undertakers—Meet on call, 3567 Seventeenth.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet Wednesdays, Maennerbund Hall, 24th and Potrero.  
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Walters No. 80—Meet every Wednesday, 8 p. m.; 828 Mission.  
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. O. S. Curry, Sec., 1437 Polk.  
Water Workers—Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.



## Bolshevists in America?

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By W. J. Ghent  
Written Especially for the American  
Alliance for Labor and Democracy

### ARTICLE III.

Regarding Russia, as all know, we have had from the beginning of the Bolshevik conspiracy the most contradictory testimony. True enough; but of what country anywhere have we testimony which is uniform? Suppose that the Russians themselves sought to get some understanding of conditions in the United States from the statements of men so variously minded as Samuel Gompers, William D. Haywood, A. Lawrence Lowell, Scott Nearing, William H. Taft, Charles Edward Russell, Max Eastman and Allan L. Benson—what degree of uniformity would they find?

Our information from Russia comes from sources quite as various. Its meaning depends upon the character and the social views of the informants. Some of it has exceptional value, and most of it, whatever it is, has some value. Even the lying, whether it be pro-Bolshevist or anti-Bolshevist lying—is not without value if we know its source; for it reveals the animus, the methods and the objects of the prevaricators.

But even the most conscientious testimony must be judged according to the group or faction or interest to which the individual belongs. Obviously the statements about Bolshevism made by the monarchist, the reactionary, the moderate conservative and the bourgeois liberal must be discounted in the light of their views on church, state and the rights of property. But what discount shall be applied in the case of Social Democrats, Socialist Revolutionists, Trudoviki and radicals generally who believe in revolution, in democracy, in the expropriation of capital, the nationalizing of industry and (by one means or another) the assignment of the land to the peasants? Surely these revolutionaries are not to be airily dismissed on the ground that they are "bourgeois."

It is, however, just this testimony which our radical and "liberal" journals persistently suppress or falsify. They sometimes print the anti-Bolshevist statements of Russian reactionaries, in the hope of identifying anti-Bolshevism with reaction. But they stop there, as a rule, and only some strong provocation can induce them to mention the other kind.

Now this radical testimony to which I have referred may or may not be wholly true. It may be, in certain respects, overdrawn. But here it is, with constant additions as the months go by—a solid mass of condemnation of the Bolshevik rule, from sources which give it every title to respect. It comes from the three patriarchs of the revolution—Catherine Breshkovsky, Nicholas Tchaikowsky and Peter Kropotkin; from the veteran Marxists, George Plechanoff (now deceased) and Paul Axelrod; from one who in former days was regarded in a special sense as the soul of the revolution, Vladimir Bourtzhev; from those who were associated with the Kerensky government, such as Gavronsky, Savinkoff, Terestchenko, Avksentiev and Konovalov, and from scores and hundreds of others, who though less known to the American public are known in their native land for their years of devotion to the cause of the Russian people.

The essence of this Socialist and radical testimony from Russians themselves is perhaps best expressed in the joint statement to the Socialists of Europe issued by Paul Axelrod, representative of the Social Democratic party and Nicholas Rusannoff, representative of the Socialist Revolu-

tionary party, at Stockholm, August 1, 1918. These men asked the creation of an international commission to answer the following questions:

"First, are we right, yes or no, when we declare the Bolshevik government has degenerated into an institution of reaction, and although it hides behind the words 'the will of the workmen and peasants,' it does not shirk from the most extreme and violent measures of oppression directed against the same workmen and peasants?"

"Second, are we right when we declare the Bolshevik government has now no other aim than to preserve at all costs its own power and that with this object it is to sacrifice all the conquests of revolution and take refuge in a state of terrorism directed not against the bourgeoisie but against other Socialist parties and the mass of the proletariat and peasants whom they represent; and that finally eager to justify itself in the eyes of the foreign conqueror it has not hesitated in connection with the Mirbach incident (the assassination of the German ambassador) to lay at its feet the dead bodies of 200 of its own Social Revolutionary countrymen?"

"Third, are we right when we declare that Bolshevism has done nothing to apply Socialistic principles and has only succeeded in destroying industry and bringing about universal unemployment and starvation?"

This Russian radical testimony is supported, moreover, by accounts from Socialists, radicals and labor men of other countries who have seen Russia under Bolshevism—from Herman Bernstein and Drs. S. and Anna Ingeman, all three of whom, though now American citizens, were born in that land; from Arthur Henderson, the English labor leader; from Col. John Ward, labor member of the British House of Commons, now in army service on the Omsk front; from the English trade-unionist, H. V. Keeling, who spent five years in the Russian work shops, and whose account of the inside workings of the Bolshevik machine is of unique value, and from scores of others. It is supported no less by the repeated declarations of the leaders of the Swedish Socialist party, Hjalmar Branting, who though he has probably not been in Russia since Lenine and Trotsky came into power, has had exceptional opportunity for getting at the real truth about that country. As recently as January 1st he declared that the present regime no longer represented any vital revolutionary force, that it had brought about the total stoppage of industry, that it had condemned the people to starvation and that it was supported, not by public opinion, but by bayonets.

I do not, here and now, assert that this testimony is conclusive. I say only that it comes from the most dependable sources; that usually it is specific in detail; that it is in the main consistent, that therefore it is entitled to consideration and discussion; and that the places where, above all others, it is entitled to this respect, are the editorial rooms of our radical and "liberal" newspapers and periodicals. And yet these are just the places where it finds itself most unwelcome.

From the I. W. W. and Socialist journals one expects only bitter partisanship. Their business is to advocate a particular view and to present only such facts or alleged facts as seem to support that view. They are zealots, and "for the greater glory of the cause" they often make light of scruples and stretch and warp the truth

to fit their purposes. But from the "liberal" journals, the journals of "ideas and opinions," the censors of public morals and the professed exponents of a higher civic virtue, one expects something better. Yet it is just these journals—that is, those among them which have more or less candidly espoused the Bolshevik cause—in which one finds the most bitter partisanship and the most unblushing falsification of the Russian situation.

I take as the most extreme representation of this group of periodicals, "The Nation." No other periodical in the United States assumes so lofty a tone in the profession of all the virtues. No other periodical is so sweeping and violent in its denunciations. There is little in this sad world of ours which pleases it; and it says so, with an elaborateness of detail and a fury of invective which are unique. In former days as the weekly issue of the "Evening Post," under the editorship of E. L. Godkin, it was commonly regarded as the most reactionary journal in the country. It had two positive proposals—civil service reform and free trade. Aside from the advocacy of these its chief business was to set itself in opposition to all progressive social tendencies. It was against trade-unionism, against municipal ownership, against state action in industry. It was essentially anti-democratic, and its contempt of the plain people, when not openly spoken, was at best only thinly disguised.

Under succeeding editors some modifications of this policy crept in, but until recently they were not marked. When the "Evening Post" was sold to Thomas W. Lamont, "The Nation," with Oswald Garrison Villard as editor and publisher, withdrew and since then has been a separate publication. A process of evolution, partly undergone while still it was connected with the "Evening Post" but enormously accentuated since that time, has carried it along the various stages of semi-Germanism, semi-pacifism and semi-defeatism, plump into Bolshevism. True enough, its Bolshevism is not openly declared. It is, as a matter of fact, at times expressly disavowed. But by some marvelous series of coincidences, virtually every line that it prints on Russia is pro-Bolshevist. The I. W. W.'s and the party Socialists understand "The Nation" to be pro-Bolshevist, even if the editor does not; they buy the periodical generously for propaganda, and their organs rifle its pages for copy. Its occasional unobtrusive editorial remark that it disapproves of Bolshevism does not disturb these zealots. They find in it, as to Bolshevism, exactly the thing they are looking for.

One of the editors of "The Nation," in a private letter, recently declared: "We have been utilizing absolutely every source of information concerning Russia that we can get." This preposterous statement I have examined in the light of a line-by-line study of 16 issues of "The Nation," from Nov. 16th to March 1st inclusive. The statement is so untrue that by a person who did not know the author it could be regarded as an impudent, brazen falsehood. It is, of course, not that; it is merely an instance of the fanaticism of self-deception. But the effect is, in either case, exactly the same. Whatever the prompting may be, "The Nation" falsifies the record and poisons the mind of its readers regarding the facts about Russia. On top of this sin it loudly protests its own veracity and it furiously attacks the veracity of others.



**THE GREAT LABOR SKINNER.**

By Richard Caverly.

Hailed by the opponents of Government ownership as an admission by Mr. Burleson that his "pet hobby" has already proven a failure by the increase of the rates on telegraph messages, labor spokesmen seemingly indorse that view of the result. It is manifest that neither labor nor capital is satisfied with the methods of Mr. Burleson in attempting to prove the virtues of Government ownership.

Organized labor is preparing to declare open warfare on him. Representatives of employees under Mr. Burleson's jurisdiction will urge upon President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor the necessity for acquainting President Wilson with the seriousness of the labor situation in the telegraph and telephone systems, now under the control of the Post Office Department. A delegation representing the organized electrical workers and telephone operators recently sent a protest through the White House to the employees. Up to date the President has not replied to this protest.

According to Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary of the National Federation of Postal Employees, strike votes have been taken by both the telegraphers and telephone workers.

"Burleson thinks his methods of dealing with the postal employees who do not use the strike weapon," said Flaherty, "will hold good with these groups of workers who have been accustomed in private employment to bargain collectively with their employers. He is in for the surprise of his life. The Burleson system of browbeating the postal employees and publicly insulting those who are seeking wage increases will not do in his treatment of the electrical and telephone workers. A show-down is near at hand. The President must either remove Burleson or compel him to modify his methods or take the blame for all the harm, politically and industrially, that will follow."

The attitude of the Postmaster General in dealing with the recent strike of Massachusetts telephone workers because of wage and other conditions inspired this cablegram to President Wilson at Parlis on Thursday last:

"Burleson wrecking party. Remove him and settle the telephone strike."

The cable was signed by F. J. Finnegan, president of the Massachusetts Democratic Club, four State Senators, and eight members of the lower House. Addressing a conference of the Joint Council of Telephone Workers, Boston City Councilman Moriarty declared:

"Burleson is in league with the persons behind this fight and nothing else could be expected of him, a man who made all his money exploiting convict labor."

The Postmaster General's management of the telegraph and telephone services has caused quite as much disturbance in the telegraph business as in labor circles. Clarence Mackay, the president of the Postal Telegraph and Commercial Cable Company, who was removed from his place as the head of those companies by Mr. Burleson in March, declared that the increase in rates ordered by Mr. Burleson on April 9th, was wholly unjustified. Mr. Mackay said:

"The total telegraph business of the country is approximately \$80,000,000. This 20 per cent increase ordered by Mr. Burleson means an increase of \$16,000,000 to the telegraph users. That it is unnecessary to increase telegraph rates is shown by the fact that the representatives of the Postmaster General have been unable to hold up earnings and profits to expectations. If we had been permitted to keep our property and operate it we would not have thought of raising our rates. The real fact is that Mr. Burleson has agreed to pay the Western Union more than he should have agreed to pay and that in order to realize that amount he has been compelled to raise the rates. As it is now the Western Union

is ahead of the game. But the public loses \$16,000,000 a year."

A few of the more illuminating phrases used by Mr. Miller in sizing up the Burleson administration are as follows:

"We who knew Mr. Burleson before he became Postmaster General expected he would administer that office along the narrowest and most bitter partisan lines. We were in no sense disappointed. He is the arch politician of the time. He can see no proposition except in a bitter partisan way. If any of you are in doubt, ask any one who has served with him in Congress."

"The year ending June 30, 1915, found Mr. Burleson in a dilemma. Twist as he might and juggle as he would, of \$11,000,000, he could not rub it out; he could not wipe it out, so he just dodged it. He serenely attributed it to the war in Europe."

Almost from the time that he assumed control of the Post Office Department and particularly since the election of 1916, Mr. Burleson has been at loggerheads with the organized grades of employees in his department. He is portrayed by labor leaders as "a slave driver," a characteristic harking back to the convict labor system operated on his Texas plantation. At any rate labor organizations have regarded him as always an overt enemy and only a friend when political expediency make such a course necessary.

Two tests of the attitude of the organized trade employees under the postal system show labor's estimate of Mr. Burleson.

In 1912, when Mr. Hitchcock, Republican, was Postmaster General, a referendum vote was taken in the National Association of Letter Carriers on the proposition to join the American Federation of Labor. It resulted in 4118 members voting for joining the American Federation of Labor and 19,783 against it. Five years later the same test (under Mr. Burleson) resulted in 23,551 voting to join the American Federation of Labor and 1971 against it, turning around a majority of 15,665 in the first instance into a majority of 21,584 for the alliance.

When the Espionage bill, to punish sedition, spying and treason, was up in Congress during the session of 1917 it proposed to confer upon the Postmaster General arbitrary powers to censor the mails and to define penalties for the offenses revealed. These sections were thrown bodily out of the Espionage act.

Notwithstanding this fact, two Massachusetts members of Congress, P. P. Tague and F. W. Dallinger, asserted in speeches on the floor of the House that their personal mails had been tampered with, and there were other complaints of the same character.

It is one of the characteristics of Mr. Burleson that he never knows when he is licked. Consequently there was no surprise when the Trading with the Enemy act was introduced in Congress it was found to contain a provision giving him the right to censor all mails "deemed seditious, anarchistic and treasonable"; to license foreign language newspapers and to suppress publications regarded by him as hostile to the national welfare.

Mr. Burleson had, under authority of the Texas State laws, employed convict labor in operating his estate. The Minnesota Congressman charged that the contract between Mr. Burleson and his brother-in-law with the State penitentiary officials provided that while the convicts were at work they should be under the management and control of the prison guards, that 60 per cent of the profits should go to the State and 40 per cent to Burleson & Johns, and that while the convicts so employed were white and Mexican they were "to consist of that class of convicts who because of youth, old age or some physical infirmity are not suited for contract farms or railroad work."

Reading from a report of the Penitentiary Investigating Committee of Texas, Mr. Miller cited the statements of Capt. Brooks, of the Burleson



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& Johns farm, who testified that one of the convicts (Luce) was punished by "eighteen licks" for laziness. The same evidence disclosed that other convicts were often whipped by the guards using a short handle of wood, to which was fastened several straps five feet long, each more than an inch wide. Mr. Burleson's critics have always kept in mind this testimony when they have attempted to illustrate the rhadamanthine character of his management of the Post Office Department.

The New York "World" of April 21, 1919, has this to say about Mr. Burleson:

Possibly there are stations in which Albert Sidney Burleson would be a conspicuous success, but the postmaster generalship is not one of them. He has industry, ability of a sort and determination, but above all else he is accomplished in the gentle art of making enemies.

The review of Mr. Burleson's public career appearing elsewhere in this issue of the "World" is not more convincing as an indictment of his temperament and practices than of the policy that has kept him so long in office. He is the colossal contradiction of the Wilson Cabinet. Being everlastingly at war with nearly everybody else, he is always at war with himself and he cannot help it. A radical he is also a reactionary; a Democrat; he has no more favor in his own party than among Republicans; an intermediary between capital and labor, he is disliked by both; a Government owner-shipper, his control of the wires has driven every other doctrinaire of state socialism to despair.

To exasperate when he would conciliate; to be impolitic when he would be politically masterful; to disturb and detract when he would be diplomatic, and to set everybody by the ears when he is making the most elaborate plans to be ingratiating—in all of these things we have Burleson and Burlesonism.

Few powers of Congressmen have been more abused than the franking privilege. Representative Alvan T. Fuller says in the "Searchlight" for May that not less than twenty or thirty tons of mail matter are franked out of the House office building daily, which is increased thirty to forty tons about election time. One Congressman, Mr. Fuller says, sent out 750,000 pieces of literature. A political party mailed 55,000,000 speeches during a campaign, and employed at times 500 to 600 Government clerks. One man sent out 640,000 parcels of books, which at the regular rate of postage would have amounted to \$300,000. Yet postmasters strive to make the department self-supporting by charging legitimate business, and shunning labor.

There has been much criticism of the manner in which mail has not only been transported but handled in various parts of the country, all in addition, of course, to the delays in the delivery of mail. The manifest inefficiency in the handling of mail in transit is demonstrated by the fact that in November, 1916, there were 19,170 clerks handling mail matter between destinations, and that on July 1, 1918, there were but 17,608. The increase in the volume of mail handled was 14 per cent and the decrease in clerks 14 per cent.

He shows up at his office as early as any of his 2000 assistants, spends the entire day in painstaking work that drives his aides at full speed. When he goes to the Capitol "to watch Congress" the employees of his department indulge in a breathing spell. At the Capitol he "snoops" around committee rooms. He usually knows who he wants to see, what he wants to say and strikes right to the point with no waste of time.

At the Capitol the Postmaster General gives orders rather than makes requests—a fact that does not always leave a favorable impression. He rarely shows up on the floor of either house save when the President comes to make an address.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow.

### RADICAL BOILERMAKERS BEATEN.

The long looked for test of strength between the radical and conservative wings of the boiler-makers' unions of the Pacific Coast came last Saturday morning and the conservatives won when the convention adopted a resolution indorsing the action of Local 194, the Vancouver B. C., organization in its opposition to a change in the constitution of the American Federation of Labor. The same element was responsible for the election to the presidency of the council of William Cunningham of Portland, well known among labor organizations of the Pacific Coast for his conservative policies.

It was expected that the radicals and conservatives would clash during the convention, but it was expected that the test would come on a resolution protesting against action taken by the heads of the American Federation of Labor in recent labor troubles. Since Saturday's test, it is not believed the resolution urging a separation between labor in the East and West will be introduced.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected by the Pacific Coast Council District 44, Boiler-makers and Iron Shipworkers, Union, which held its annual convention in Oakland simultaneously with the Pacific Coast Metal Trades Council. The new officers elected are William Cunningham, Portland, Ore., president; Jerry Hannigan, San Francisco, vice-president; E. A. Knapp, Vancouver, Wash., secretary-treasurer.

### CHILD LABOR TAX LAW ILLEGAL.

Federal Judge Boyd has ruled that the tax of 10 per cent on the net profits of a concern employing child labor is a violation of states' rights and is therefore unconstitutional. The same court recently ruled that the Keating child labor law, which denied interstate shipments of child labor commodities was unconstitutional. This decision was upheld by the United States supreme court and congress then passed the tax law which is now set aside by Judge Boyd, who said that this legislation tries to accomplish regulation of employment by indirection under the taxing power of congress, as the previous law attempted to accomplish the same purpose under the interstate commerce powers. Both attempts, he holds, are in conflict with states' rights.

The case was started by a Charlotte, N. C., employee. The manufacturers had a more than passing interest in the proceedings as is indicated by this statement from Charlotte by Secretary Adams of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

"The manufacturers are contesting this law as a matter of principle rather than merely the working of young people. The manufacturers claim that if this law is held constitutional the precedent is established whereby the federal government can make and enforce any regulation covering conditions of employment, wages, hours and other kindred matters.

"This case has been appealed and will be carried direct to the United States supreme court. An effort will be made to secure a hearing at this session of the court."

### NOT FAVORABLE TO STRIKE.

The five-day strike scheduled by the International Workers' Defense League to begin on July 4th as a protest against the incarceration of Thomas Mooney and Warren K. Billings, was discussed at the last meeting of the Joint Council of Teamsters, consisting of eleven unions, and the prevailing opinion as announced was that the Joint Council Unions should pay no attention to the request that a strike vote be taken.

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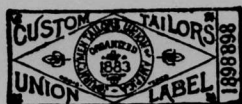
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**BOLSHEVIKI INDUSTRIAL PARALYSIS.**

By J. G. Phelps Stokes

Of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

A wholly trustworthy and detailed report on industrial conditions in that part of Northern Russia under the Bolshevik rule has just come to the hand of the writer. It affords startling evidence of the demoralization into which the Russian industrial activities have fallen during the Bolshevik regime. The author of the report had exceptional qualifications and facilities for ascertaining the facts from official and other authoritative sources and his findings can be relied upon. Some of the more striking of these findings are as follows:

Seventeen nationalized large factories in the Petrograd district, that employed 62,295 workers in January, 1917, gave employment to but 36,405 in January, 1918, and to but 19,248 in the July following, while by January, 1919, the number had still further fallen to about 3600. One hundred and seventy-three private industries in the same district that employed 124,000 workers in January, 1917, had but 36,405 on their payroll on January, 1918, and but 16,593 on July 1, 1918, while by January 1, 1919, the number had been further reduced to about 8000.

The great Putilof and Nevsky Iron Works that in January, 1917, employed approximately 57,000 people, had on their payroll twelve months later but 21,364. By July 1, 1918, this number had been reduced to 5947 and by January 1, 1919, to about 4000.

The output in these northern industries has fallen off correspondingly. At the Putilof works, for example, there were constructed during the first six months of 1918 five locomotives, as against a usual six months' production of about ninety in normal times. At the Nevsky works eight locomotives were produced during the same period, as against a normal production of about sixty. In the second half of 1918 the number of locomotives produced in these works increased to fifteen and ten, respectively, but the number of workers employed in and about the locomotive shops per locomotive delivered was nearly eight times as great as in normal times, and the average cost per locomotive, which was 48,000 rubles in normal times, had increased to 500,000 rubles. A cost of 800,000 rubles per locomotive was anticipated in the early part of 1919. Similarly the cost of locomotive repairs in the six principal locomotive shops of Northern Russia has increased from five to ten fold during their control by the People's Commissaries.

Official reports of the Labor Commissariat of the Bolshevik government show that the number of industrial workers in Petrograd fell from 331,000 on January 1, 1918 to 99,400 on August 1st of the same year. During those seven months 44 industrial enterprises in the Petrograd district employing 81,300 workers, ceased operations entirely. Of 2041 industrial enterprises in the Petrograd district in 1900, 1361 had permanently closed their doors by April 1, 1918.

In the official journal, "Economic Life of the North," appear the following statistics, showing the very great diminution in the employment of industrial labor in that region during the past two years:

	Workers Employed
January 1, 1917 .....	823,700
January 1, 1918 .....	181,800
April 1, 1918 .....	53,100
August 1, 1918 .....	40,400

Although the principal industrial enterprises in Bolshevik Russia were nationalized by decree of June 28, 1918, yet very many smaller enterprises were permitted to continue to struggle along under private management, subject to the rules and regulations of workmen's committees and local soviets, and subject to confiscation at any moment if through superior efficiency or

other cause they seem to the Bolsheviks to be worth holding themselves.

Russian textile manufacturing enterprises listed in "Economic Life of the North" diminished from 119 in 1900 to 70 on April 1, 1918; wood-working industries from 284 to 50; metallurgical industries from 521 to 225; tanneries from 82 to 35; food producing industries from 149 to 48, and miscellaneous from 936 to 241. In a typical group of these industries studied by the Statistical Section of the Economic Council of the northern region in April, 1918, it was found that the number of employees had fallen from 385,163 in January, 1917, to 138,504 fifteen months later.

With industrial activity so vastly diminished, and with unemployment so enormously increased and production so greatly reduced, is it any wonder that destitution, starvation, pestilence and anarchy prevail in the realm of the Bolsheviks? As a recent observer has shrewdly remarked, "In Russia there is no God, no religion, no czar, no money, no commerce, no property, no safety, no happiness, no freedom (except for the Bolsheviks), no liberty except to starve."

**TO BANQUET HEROES.**

A committee from Electrical Workers' Union No. 6, composed of Albert E. Cohn, John Clover, E. Rush and J. McKnight, is making arrangements for a banquet to be tendered by the organization to the members who were in the service in this country and overseas. About 100 men from the union were in the army and navy. During the war period the officers kept in close touch with the men and forwarded to them from the union many remembrances for their personal comfort.

The officers expressed astonishment at the budget items recommended by the finance committee of the board of supervisors for the department of electricity. The two mechanics receiving the highest and lowest wage in the department are recommended for increases, but the several tradesmen receiving wages between the figures are not favored by raises, according to the report. Secretary John Clover said: "We are not satisfied and will battle for the union rate. The sum offered is below the union rate paid by all private employers."

**METAL TRADES CONVENTION.**

Though the Pacific Coast Metal Trades Council convention convened in Oakland two weeks ago, the sessions are being held behind closed doors and the committee on publicity has given out scarcely anything to the press so that it is not possible to give any details as to the action taken on any subject. It is rumored, however, that the discussions have covered a very wide range and that a great many of the vexing questions that at present confront the world have been taken up and treated by some of the delegates in attendance, so that the real business that brought the gathering together has been forced to await an opportunity for consideration.

The employers were invited to confer with representatives of the convention and it is understood the employers of the Bay District referred the matter to the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor on the ground that it provided for new system of collective bargaining concerning which they desired the opinion of that body.

The committee on wage scales and working conditions probably will report today and the convention adjourn tomorrow.

**ORGANIZE ANGEL ISLAND FORCE.**

The entire force of employees at Angel Island immigration station have signed applications for admission to Federal Employees' Union of San Francisco. Wednesday afternoon the aims and purposes of the union were explained at a mass meeting of the employees. Two hundred and twenty-five men and women signed the application.

John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, made the principal address. Other addresses were made by J. B. Bowen, former president of the State Building Trades Council; Daniel Looney, D. H. McClure and C. F. Hutchinson.

Immigration Commissioner Edward White introduced the speakers and extended a welcome to the labor men.

The 225 new members of the union will be initiated at a special meeting of the organization in the near future, at which time Congressman John I. Nolan will make an address.

# UNION LABEL DAY

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## LABOR AND DEMOCRACY.

By Eugene Donovan.

At once, the greatest danger and greatest advantage of labor, is its democracy.

Its danger is incurred through its offering irresistible temptations, by nature of its democracy, to exploitation by visionaries and experimentalists.

Through its democracy, its advantages are multifold; that preponderating being its elasticity and conformity, a result not less of inherent structure than the sound and conservative administration.

The proper field of labor is economic, and in control of it, it is possible for labor to secure every benefit it desires; certainly all it is entitled to. In regard to politics: Its best course of action is avoidance, because between the activities of the two there is a great gulf fixed.

This does not mean that its individuals or units should rigidly eschew the political field, if inclination and temperament incline them toward it, but it does mean that the greatest caution should be observed to prevent their separate and distinct interests from coalescing.

The utmost freedom of individual thought and action should therefore prevail in both fields, yet, while the worker will naturally incline to regard all measures from his own point of observation, he ought not permit a difference of view on political matters to interfere with or prejudice him in co-operative thought or action with respect to his co-workers. This is a very essential and important consideration; one that is likely to be overlooked or not kept sufficiently in mind, for it is the essence of democracy in labor.

American trade-unionism is now no experiment! No claim is made to absolute perfection, but it has moved along lines that have produced results of highly beneficial character, and along lines that have elicited approval and commendation outside of its own sphere of influence. So far as careful inquiry and observation can inform us, there is little example elsewhere in the world to inspire desire for emulation. Labor in America has stood alike the test of peace and war and has not been found wanting.

What is democracy? It is defined as the government by a people collectively; a government so conducted; the mass of the people. That is it—"the mass of the people," in full, free and unfettered exercise of spirit, thought, speech and action, always manifested in the will of the majority, and this it is which labor must most diligently guard against. It must not permit itself to be influenced by wild-eyed declamation, advocacy of pessimistic destructiveness or the fury of sound. It welcomes arguments that appeal to reason, and not to prejudices; it invites suggestions which make for the betterment of its organization and the uplift of the toiler; it protects the rights of labor, and in altruistic endeavor, works for the good of all. It inquires to find; it listens to know; it debates and having digested, acts. Its conclusions are the consensus of its membership; its edicts collective, neither capricious nor arbitrary, and its objects protective, not punitive. This is the democracy of labor.

It is not to be denied that democracy in its political aspect is without affinity with labor and the economic principles which govern it, but this is a result of a forced rather than a natural sequence. In other words, politicians have, through interested motives, done their best to scramble them. Notwithstanding all this the future is bright with hope, and we have left at some distance the dawn of another day, for even those who have opposed us are forced to admit the time of their triumph and power is past. "Anyone," says one, "who believes that this world is going on with the old system which we knew before the war, is mistaken. Europe, and in the end America, is bound within the next few years to make a great social transition. It

is not likely that the extreme changes proposed by Lenine and his followers will be successful in the western world, no matter what happens in Russia. On the other hand, within the next ten years we may accept in our social structure many principles which would now be called Bolshevism. Anyone who shuts his eyes to the strength and vitality of the working class movement which has followed the war merely emulates the silly ostrich.

"We have set on foot the League of Nations, the first practical movement toward rational relations between peoples. It seems most likely that the Germans will prefer the hard terms which have been set down for them to the alternative of virtual anarchy. The people may will otherwise—and this, whether we like it or not, is the day, not of governments, but of peoples."

This statement is most remarkable for its admission, because it allows and confesses the potency and influence of labor in world matters and at the same time proclaims its democracy, because its edicts are the voice of the people. These conclusions are those of one, who, as yet, sees only through a glass—darkly. But, nevertheless, the light will come and the nations of the earth will move toward each other in amity and friendship, not because of the League of Peace, although this may be the first faint indication of the movement, but through the influences and by the inspirations of a world-wide united Federation of Labor; that which will in due time, wipe out the ordinances which class has established and so long enforced and encouraged. It will level all obstacles which impede its way and inculcate the doctrines of universal brotherhood and interests. It will demonstrate that the world was made for man, for all men, and that nature in its bounty has made ample provision for their

existence and comfort and good will, and that under the law of orderly progress we must and will go forward until we have attained the ideal condition of development, both mental and physical which can only come through the gradual evolution of the mind, which again is accomplished by spur and obstacle, as has endeavored to be shown. This is no new thing. It has been working out for ages and since the advent of man on earth. First, as though the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear, as some of our more orthodox contemporaries express it, but in the destiny of man always onward and upward until the time when labor, democracy and perfection will be synonymous terms.

## TO ADDRESS TEACHERS.

Mrs. Inez Haynes Irwin, novelist and writer, and wife of Will Irwin, noted war correspondent will be the principal speaker at the meeting of the San Francisco Federation of Teachers' No. 61, at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon in Golden Gate Hall in the Civic Auditorium. Mrs. Irwin has made an extensive study in the economic field and particularly in relation to women workers. It is understood that she has a message to deliver to the school teachers of San Francisco and a large attendance is assured.

The meeting is to be open and all teachers in the department are invited. At the close of the meeting the charter is to be closed, according to President Paul J. Mohr. Included among the speakers are Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, and Supervisor Andrew J. Gallagher.

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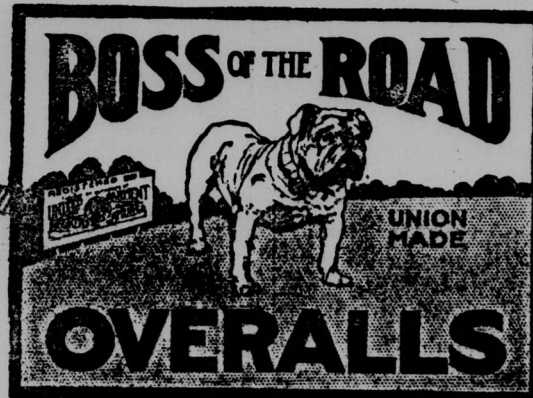
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 16th Street

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1919.

Wonder if Oliver Wendell Holmes had Senator Johnson and other opponents of the League of Nations in mind when he said: "The human race is divided into two classes—those who go ahead and do something and those who sit around and inquire why it was not done the other way." At any rate the classification fits them like the paper on the wall.

There is no opposition to independence for the Philippine Islands in the United States except in financial circles on the part of those who desire to reap profits from the resources of that country. The Filipino people have demonstrated their ability to take care of their own affairs, and the great mass of the American people are willing they should be allowed to do so, whether it suits the desires of American capitalists or not.

President Short of the Washington State Federation of Labor says: "The membership of the State Federation of Labor reached a higher point just previous to the great strike in western Washington shipyards than at any other time in its history. The strike reduced that membership by more than 20,000." This indicates that the dreamers produced some results in their strike. They call themselves progressives. Perhaps they mean that they are progressing backward.

An official foreign representative of the Lenin and Trotsky government says the goal of the Bolsheviks is communism and that if the soviet system proves ineffective some other route will be taken to reach the desired end. There is not a country in the world which furnishes more fertile soil for the trying out of communism than Russia. The training of a large part of her people has been in that direction and if it cannot succeed in Russia it has no chance whatever elsewhere. The eyes of the world are on Russia and those who know something of that vast country are watching her with deep interest.

The wailing of the German people over the harshness of the peace terms is highly amusing. When they thought they were in the victory saddle there was nothing of fairness or mercy in the things they said concerning the conditions they would inflict upon the world after the close of the war, yet they have the brazenness to ask for mercy now from their conquerors. Germany is running true to the reputation of the bully, unmerciful and brutal in victory, begging and pleading and complaining of harshness when vanquished. The people stood by the Kaiser in his brutality and they are entitled to no consideration now.

## :: The Law of Progress ::

Addressing an assemblage of international lawyers in Paris last Saturday, President Wilson gave expression to some words that should be pondered by every American, words that are particularly applicable to our time and of especial significance to the members of the trade-union movement of this great free country where every citizen is a monarch whose voice counts in shaping the course of the government under which we live. He said:

"May I say that one of the things that has disturbed me in recent months is the unqualified hope that men have entertained everywhere of immediate emancipation from the things that have hampered them and oppressed them. You cannot in human experience rush into the light. You have to go through the twilight into the broadening day before the noon comes and the full sun is on the landscape; and we must see to it that those who hope are not disappointed by showing them the processes by which hope must be realized, processes of law, processes of slow disentanglement from the many things that have bound us in the past.

"You cannot throw off the habits of society immediately, any more than you can throw off the habits of the individual immediately. They must be slowly got rid of, or, rather, they must be slowly altered. They must be slowly adapted, they must be slowly shaped to the new ends for which we would use them. That is the process of law if law is intelligently conceived."

We have in the labor movement an element that is always impatient with the progress being made, and we enter no protest against that impatience, because discontent is a healthy condition in democratic institutions. But scattered among this element is a fanatical tribe that is incapable of logical reasoning and that is constantly proposing the impracticable or impossible thing.

Just now we have a faction in the movement that has a childlike faith in the efficacy of the general strike as an instrument for the righting of all the wrongs from which we suffer. Individuals cling to this idea in spite of the fact that there has never been a successful general strike anywhere in the world, though the weapon has been tried innumerable times in European countries where the workers have no such means at their command for correcting evils as we have in the United States. A little handful of noisy individuals in this city have succeeded in stirring up similar elements in every part of the country, urging the general strike as a means of liberating Thomas Mooney, who, we believe, was convicted on insufficient evidence, and that evidence of very doubtful character. This, of course, is not a purpose for which the strike weapon should be used, nor could the weapon if so used possibly accomplish the release of the convicted man. No person of sound reasoning powers believes there is the slightest chance of success either in bringing about such a strike or achieving the desired end in any such way. On the other hand, the disastrous consequences of such an attempt are clear to all who think.

Under our system of government, every law-making and law-administering institution can be made to conform to the will of the people. It is but necessary to acquaint the people with wrongs and they will be righted, because down deep in the heart of every individual is seated a love of justice. Sometimes, it is true, in specific instances, the element of human selfishness does thwart the rule of justice, but even in such cases the mass of the people will force correction in time if acquainted with the facts. However, too often it is the case that those who attempt to convince the public that their ideas are right are merely deluded souls without real merit behind them.

Force is always met by force, and in a country like ours it is impossible to accomplish anything by revolution which cannot be achieved in an orderly fashion by law. A successful revolution would require the support of the people, and if the consent of the people has been gained, the desired result can be brought about by law, because the people are absolute masters over this government.

This same reasoning applies with equal force to the affairs of the labor movement, and the individual who advocates the ignoring of the laws of the movement, or secession from the movement, is a destructionist and as dangerous to the interests of the worker as is the red revolutionist to our Nation. There is no room in a democratic labor movement for such creatures.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The little renegade Sunday-school teacher from Seattle says: "We are going to keep our eyes on San Francisco for the Mooney general strike. Seattle will come through, but we are afraid of San Francisco." If this fellow wants to see a general strike in San Francisco on the 4th of July, he had better get a powerful pair of magnifying glasses. Then he may be able to see a strike among the insects of this city, but there will be none on the part of the organized workers. We also very much doubt whether there will be one in Seattle. The rank and file of that city has had experience with "demonstrations of solidarity" and will want no more of the red prescriptions.

That the fools are not all dead yet is indicated by a Washington dispatch in which a fellow called "Colonel Arthur Woods" says American labor will be short 6,000,000 men and women this year and that employers who desire not to be short should employ as many extra men as they can get now. We have no objection to employers hiring the extra men now. It would help the great unemployed situation if they did. We do not know who Woods is, where he comes from, or whether he is a soldier or just one of those who assumed the title of Colonel without earning it, but we do know that anyone who circulates such nonsense has either been smoking hop or has an ax of some kind to grind. He may be working in the interest of employers who desire to flood the country with cheap immigrant labor before our own soldiers have been returned to civil life and given jobs, or he may be just an ordinary every-day fool who wanted to have something to say and could not think of anything sensible. At any rate, there is an army of about 2,000,000 unemployed in the country now, and still more than a million soldiers to return from Europe, so that talk about a shortage of labor this summer is highly ridiculous. There will be a shortage of employment.

The Forty-third Session of the California Legislature has gone to rest with its more or less fatuous predecessors, the Bolsheviks of California politics. It played several gross and heinous tricks upon the unsuspecting people. Labor also suffered by its acts of sabotage during the last few days, when the mill was grinding on after the official time had expired. The acts of which labor complains and which ought to be kept green in memory so as to receive later proper punishment, were the sabotaging of two measures which were of the most importance to labor—namely, the bill to amend the workmen's compensation act, and the bill to consolidate the payment of wages law and establish semi-monthly paydays. Both bills were nursed along during the entire session under the pretense that they would meet no opposition, and would go through as their authors had intended. But, the Assembly Judiciary Committee, in secret session, struck out of the workmen's compensation bill its most vital section which restored the provisions of the Roseberry act relating to so-called employers' defenses which have been interpreted by the appellate court as having been again put in force through the negligence of the Legislature of 1913 to include the provision in the Boynton act, when the Roseberry act was repealed. The other act of sabotage was committed by the Senate when it struck out the most vital provision of the payment of wages law, the section providing for money penalties to be imposed on employers not observing the provisions relating to regular paydays. Thus the Forty-third Legislature went to its fathers, aiders and abettors of legislative criminal syndicalism.

## WIT AT RANDOM

Bill Granfield's wife decided to keep a few hens so as to have fresh eggs. She sent Bill out to buy them and instructed him to get hens with good red combs, as that was an indication that they were laying, and she wanted eggs from the first. He is a good poultryman, though he never went to an agricultural college. When he got home his wife discovered that each bird had a big red comb, but each was a rooster.

A little five-year-old with pencil and piece of wrapping paper approached her uncle and said, "Uncle, draw a man."

He put in his most painstaking effort and when he had completed the artistic task she said: "Now draw a cemetery."

A good test question in a general-knowledge examination paper for English college students, or for the new House of Commons, would be: Name three United States Senators, with the States they represent in Congress. The number of people able to score a full mark would be distressingly small. The truth is, one suspects, that the American Senate, or the French, does not exist for the ordinary Englishman, even when his education has been, as things go, pretty good. The man with a little knowledge of American history may have a dim memory of a past senator or two—Charles Sumner, say, and Richard Webster.—"The New Statesmen" (London).

Sign in New York—"Cup of Coffee and a Roll Downstairs for 15 Cents."—Boston "Transcript."

"Do you know anything about flirting?" asked Ethel.

"No," replied Jack, sadly. "I thought I did, but when I tried it the girl married me."—London "Tit-Bits."

A woman who was troubled with chronic nightmare and who frequently cried out in her sleep, advertised for room and board "with a family who would not object to screaming in the night." Among the answers she received was one which asked, "How often would you require us to scream?"—Boston "Transcript."

According to the Wichita "Eagle," an editor in a near-by town has moved his press over against the door and is having his meals sent in at the window since he let this get by in a society item: "Mrs. Catt's popularity is evidenced by her mangy friends in this vicinity."—Kansas City "Star."

The son of the family was home on his first vacation since he had attained to the dignity of college prefect. He and his father were discussing affairs of the day, and finally the boy remarked:

"Say, gov, I hope when I am as old as you are I'll know more than you do."

"I'll go you one better, my boy," the father replied. "I hope that when you are that old you will know as much as you think you do now."—Exchange.

A colonel who was a stern disciplinarian gathered his officers about him and issued orders for the regiment's forthcoming train journey to the Coast.

"I don't object to an innocent good time on the men's part during this journey," he said, "but you'll see to it that there's no swearing, no skylarking, no card playing, and as little cigarette smoking as possible."

"Pardon me, colonel," said a timid voice, "but would you object if I took along a little plain sewing to occupy my company and myself?"—"Tit-Bits."

## MISCELLANEOUS

Those who attended the meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council at which one Boddy of Seattle spoke will remember that when asked the question as to whether Hulet M. Wells, after having been convicted of seditious conspiracy in the federal courts of Seattle, had not come very close to being elected president of the Labor Council of that city, replied that it was true, but that Wells would never go to jail. Word now comes that the Federal Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of the lower court, and the defendant announces that it would be useless to appeal to the United States Supreme Court. He says: "American civil liberty is dead. I might as well appeal to the Emperor of Japan." It is the same old story. Every convicted criminal feels the same way. Wells will go to jail and it is not at all likely any Americans will worry much about him.

Here are two statements which portray the consistency of the Seattle "Union Record," both occurring in editorials in that paper. The first, urging the lifting of the blockade on Germany, says: "Do our statesmen whose task it is to bring the world back to peace conditions as speedily as possible, realize that the continued blockade of Germany, Austria and Russia is hindering our own return to normal conditions as well as that of the blockaded countries? Can it be that they have forgotten how we used to export billions of dollars' worth of our farm and factory products to those countries before the war? And do they fail to see that they have furnished no substitute markets comparable to those we are shut out from?" Then comes this statement in another editorial: "America and the world are in need of every last ounce that industry can produce." In one editorial industry in this country is lagging because of a lack of markets, and in the other markets of the world are craving the products of industry. The latter statement is undoubtedly true, but what prompted the first statement, which is undoubtedly untrue?

The forthcoming May issue of the "Reclamation Record," published by the U. S. Reclamation Service of the Department of the Interior, contains an article showing the nation-wide interest in and approval of Secretary Lane's plan to provide work and homes in soldier settlements on reclaimed land for our returned soldiers, sailors and marines. It is stated that already over 35,000 inquiries regarding the plan have been received from these men and that additional inquiries are coming in at the rate of five or six hundred a day. Many of the State legislatures have enacted soldier-settlement legislation in anticipation of similar action by Congress at the coming special session. In many of the States the governors have appointed special committees to work in co-operation with the Federal Government in connection with soldier-settlement plans. The American Federation of Labor has indorsed the plan in its reconstruction program, and the Daughters of the American Revolution approved the plan by formal resolution at their recent convention. Scores of chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and similar organizations, as well as hundreds of newspapers have placed the stamp of their approval on the plan. The last page of the "Record" is in the form of a poster, with the caption "Attention! Soldiers! Sailors! Marines!" which describes the plan and requests every man interested to write to the Department stating his name, age, occupation before enlistment, whether he has had previous experience in farming, what kind of farming he would like to take up, and where he would be willing to work, whether in his own or in some other State. Individuals receiving this copy of the "Record" are requested to tear off the back page poster and post it.



**PRINTERS' AID BALL.**

The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, composed of members of San Francisco and Oakland typographical unions and the local mailers' union, is to celebrate the thirty-second anniversary of its organization next Tuesday night with an entertainment and ball at Native Sons' Hall, 440 Mason street.

An interesting programme of literary and musical numbers has been arranged. Talent has been secured from several of the leading vaudeville houses, and several of the best amateur entertainers from both this city and Oakland have also volunteered their services. A jazz band will discourse music for dancing. The entertainment part of the programme will be held between the dances.

Mayor and Mrs. James Rolph have been invited, as also have the various Federal, State and Municipal officials.

George M. Hearst is the chairman and George E. Mitchell the secretary of the general committee in charge of the arrangements. At the head of various subcommittees are Albert Springer, Harry T. Darr, George A. Tracy, William E. Reilly and Peter J. Cotter.

William O. A. Trowsell, Jr., is to be the floor manager.

**LOCAL MEN HONORED.**

Thomas Blight and J. J. Kuhn have returned to the city from the convention of the Pacific Coast branch of the Longshoremen's International Union held in Seattle. The local unionists represented the Warehouse and Cereal Workers' Union in the Northern city and were both honored by the convention. Blight, president of the local union, was elected a member of the executive board, and Kuhn, secretary of the union, was selected to represent the Coast branch at the international convention to be held in Galveston Texas, in July. The union affiliated with the international a few weeks ago.

The San Franciscans persuaded the convention to allot to San Francisco and vicinity a permanent organizer to be selected by the union among its members. The organizer will probably be named by the organization at its next meeting.

**DISSATISFIED WITH BUDGET.**

There is considerable dissatisfaction expressed in the various unions concerning the budget which passed its first reading before the Board of Supervisors last Monday. The complaint is that little or no provision has been made for increases in pay for workers whose pay is altogether too low at the present time while some of those who have been receiving compensation of a relatively high rate have been provided for. The complaints of the janitors and office employees are particularly strong because of the manner in which they have been overlooked and it is a certainty that vigorous protests will be registered before the budget is finally passed.

**URGES DRY ORDER EXEMPTION.**

The executive council of the California State Federation of Labor has directed its secretary to communicate with the California delegation in Congress urging them to support the movement to exempt all beer and wine from war-time prohibition, or, if that is not possible, to at least exempt beverages containing not more than 2 3/4 per cent alcohol.

**MOLDERS ON STRIKE.**

At Syracuse, N. Y., the 400 members of Molders Union are on strike, employers refusing to grant their demands. They asked for an increase in wages from \$5.25 to \$5.75 and a reduction of hours from nine to eight.

Benjamin Franklin said: "All things are cheap to the saving, dear to the wasteful." Save with Thrift Stamps and W. S. S.

**BOOST MUNICIPAL RAILWAY.**

"Patronize the Municipal Railroad" is the new adopted slogan of the label section of the San Francisco Labor Council. Representatives from unions whose members work on the system, are to be called into consultation for the purpose of devising a consistent, penetrating campaign among the members of organized labor as well as the general public of the city. It is proposed to encourage to the utmost patronage of the people's railroad even though it necessitates the walking of a block or more and other petty inconveniences at times.

Congressman John I. Nolan called attention to the subject at the last meeting of the Labor Council. He said that if the trade unionists, in conjunction with loyal San Franciscans, would deal earnestly with a thorough and systematic campaign of education to encourage patronage of the city's utility to the greatest degree, San Francisco could set an example of successful operation of a public-owned utility that would prove to the world beyond a question of a doubt that government ownership could be a wonderful success if properly managed and supported. The Congressman contended that not only could the greatest degree of business success be obtained in this manner, but also the workers on the system could be paid a wage that would permit that degree of comfort to which American wage workers and families are entitled.

The executive committee of the Council has the question under consideration also, and it is expected that labor may soon be in a position to announce a definite plan destined to procure material results.

**RAILWAY CARMEN.**

Frank J. May, Pacific Coast representative of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, with headquarters in the Labor Temple, says that with the formation of the Western Pacific System Federation from Oakland to Salt Lake City, the railroad carmen of the country are 100 per cent unionized. Organization among the railway carmen has been conducted with unprecedented rapidity and success since the roads have been under government control.

"This last stroke," says May, "clears up the country and gives the Railway Department of the American Federation of Labor an approximate membership of 2,000,000. On the fifty-seven roads west of the Mississippi, which constitutes Division No. 1 of the Railway Department, we have a membership of 400,000. Included among the 2,000,000 are close to 200,000 office workers, most of whom have been organized within the past year. We have about negotiated an agreement with the Railroad Administration covering wages and conditions for this vast army of workers. Announcement of the terms are expected from Washington any day."

Separate railroad crafts are being formed all over the country by the granting of new charters to the members engaged in railroad work. For instance, the machinists in this city employed in the railroad shops were heretofore members of Machinists' Union No. 68. They are now in a separate union by charter from the same International union.

**CHANGE MEETING NIGHT.**

Bottlers' Union No. 293, will meet hereafter on the third Tuesday of each month. Nominations for the office of general secretary and business representative will take place on May 20. The election will be held on the evening of May 27. A. J. Rogers has held the post several years.

Benjamin Franklin said: "Little strokes fell great oaks." Every Thrift Stamp brings nearer a War-Savings Stamp.

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**FIGHT NEARING END.**

"The end is in sight," says E. E. Ellison, secretary of Dredgemen's Union of California, in speaking of the present outlook of the strike against the Imperial Irrigation District in Southern California. The only obstacle in the way of settling is the union shop, as all other conditions have been conceded, according to Ellison.

"Summer is rapidly approaching and the district management is becoming frantic," says Ellison, "and first one union and then another is receiving letters offering a closed shop or stating that all the other workers are back on the job. The company in its desperation is trying to play one union against the other in the hope of getting the unionists to fighting among themselves and thereby create a condition fruitful for a continuation of the old 'open shop' policy. However, we are on to the scheme and under the circumstances are in the fortunate position of being able to outwit the company."

Several weeks ago, dredgemen, shovelmen, laborers and other crafts struck the company's irrigation projects in Imperial Valley for union recognition, increased wages and better conditions. Ellison, a San Francisco man, in company with fourteen of the strikers, was "deported" to Yuma, Arizona, by the deputy sheriffs and border soldiers. The controversy has been on since that time. Hearst and Otis interests are involved, it is said.

**ORPHEUM.**

Lucille Cavanagh the Darling of the Dance will head the Orpheum bill next week. Her dancing is a visualization of the poet's description of woodland sprites and is a final expression of poetic abandon. This season Miss Cavanagh is assisted by Wheeler Wadsworth, Mel Craig and William B. Taylor. The trio dance a number with her but their principal work is to express the spirit of the dance in other ways. One does so with a saxophone, another with a violin and the third with a singing voice. Maud Earl, a talented and popular actress, will appear in a musical fantastic offering entitled "The Vocal Verdict" which she wrote as a vehicle for the display of her versatility and ability. Miss Earl will represent Conventionality and Novelty and will have the assistance of that sterling actor Harry G. Keenan. Mike Bernard the greatest of all ragtime pianists needs no introduction to San Francisco audiences. Bernard promises an entirely new program and it goes without saying it is sure to be a delightful one. The Wilson Aubrey Trio, three young men, are splendid specimens of physical development. They are fine athletes and wrestlers whose performance is interspersed with enjoyable comedy. Gene Green, the popular character delineator of popular melodies who, during his recent too short engagement of one week scored a tremendous success, will return for next week only. The remaining acts in this meritorious bill will be Clark and Verdi, the Italian comedians, Margaret Young, singing comedienne and Homer B. Mason and Marguerite Keller in their amusing travesty on "The Eternal Triangle."

**SOLDIER HAWKINS ELECTED.**

To Cooks' Union No. 44 goes the honor of being the first union in San Francisco to elect to office a returned soldier from the battlefields of France. John Hawkins was secretary of the organization when the call came to union headquarters for enlistments in the University of California Hospital Unit. Hawkins immediately responded to the call, tendered his resignation, bade his wife good-bye, and sailed for France. Alfred Steimer succeeded to the office vacated by Hawkins and held same until his return, when he resigned. An election was held yesterday and Hawkins is at his old desk today. Steimer, an official of the union and the culinary crafts for many years, has left the city for Gerber, Tehama county, where he has arranged to establish a railroad eating house.

**BAKERS WIN.**

The Bakers and Bakery Wagon Drivers of San Francisco have won a magnificent victory in their negotiations with their employers for an increase in wages, and the strike voted last Saturday night to take effect Monday morning, was halted by the heroic efforts on the part of the business agents who hustled over the city during the early hours of the morning to inform the workers that a settlement had been reached late Sunday afternoon following conferences between the union representatives and the Master Bakers' Association.

Bakery wagon drivers' wages are increased from \$33 to \$37 per week, and the starting time in the morning remains at 5 o'clock. A wage of \$35 a week and 8 o'clock starting time had been demanded. Bakers' Union No. 24 had requested \$33 a week for day work and \$36 for dough mixers, with a seven and a half hour day. Weekly rates of \$34 and \$37, with the eight-hour day, were conceded. The drivers were granted an increase of \$5 per week over the former rates, and the bakers \$4. About 1200 men are affected.

Conferences have been pending for several weeks and the unions were on the verge of striking on two former occasions before it was finally decided by an almost unanimous vote of the two unions last Saturday night to strike Monday morning. When the action of the unions became known to the employers conferences were hastily arranged and the entire situation was straightened out late Sunday.

**MINIMUM FOR CANNERY WORKERS.**

A new minimum wage for the preparation of fruit and vegetables, in canneries, must be paid at the rate of 28 cents an hour for piecework, for which a scale is established according to an order issued Monday by the State Industrial Welfare Commission. This will affect more than 20,000 women in California.

The order provides that no woman or female minor may be employed in preparation of fruits or vegetables in the canning industry at a rate of wages less than \$13.50 a week or 28 cents an hour.

A provision of the order specifies in piecework the scale paid must yield to at least two-thirds of the women and girls not less than 28 cents an hour. The minimum rate scale fixed for each hundred pounds of fruit is: Asparagus, 22 cents; cherries, 65 cents; apricots, 47 cents; cling peaches, 31 cents; free peaches, 20 cents; hand-peeling peaches, 50 cents; pears, 55 cents; plums, 16 cents; tomatoes, 4½ cents; Muscat grapes, stemming, 65 cents. Should these rates not provide two-thirds of the workers employed not less than 28 cents an hour, the scale must be adjusted to provide that minimum rate.

Previous to orders of the Commission, the average rate paid by canneries for time work was 12½ cents an hour. The first canning order of the Commission in 1916 raised the minimum to 16 cents for experienced workers and in 1918 this was increased to 20 cents.

**WANT CHANGE OF NAME.**

Shipyards Laborers' Union of San Francisco is asking the American Federation of Labor for permission to change its name to Shipyards and Metal Trades Workers' Union. Officers of the union state that the present name of the organization in no manner typifies the nature of the work performed by the membership who are really mechanics' helpers in a majority of instances rather than laborers. The Labor Council has been asked to indorse the request, but has referred the question to the Iron Trades Council with which the union is most closely connected. It seems that a jurisdictional dispute is involved to some extent in the work which is now being done by members of the local. Officials of Machinists' Union No. 68 have requested a hearing whenever the change of name is considered.

**DEATHS.**

These deaths of members of San Francisco unions have recently been reported: Dennis O'Connell of the railroad trainmen, Edward Miller of the blacksmiths and helpers, Carl Carlson of the riggers and stevedores, Henry Breed of the carpenters, Conrad Diehl of the bottlers, Charles Gray of the printers, James McCullah of the plasterers, W. J. Norton of the electrical workers, Peter M. Gundersen of the masters, mates and pilots, Dennis McLaughlin of the marine cooks, Rudolph Miller of the cooks, Paul H. Auerback of the machinists, Edward Rosewell of the bottle blowers, William J. Blair of the marine cooks, Arthur O. Hamilton of the carpenters, John P. Gillogley of the stablemen, Iver Grunberg of the riggers and stevedores.

**DESIGNATE "IRON TRADES DAY."**

Saturday, June 7th, has been designated by the Iron Trades Council as "Iron Trades day," and no work will be performed in the shops and shipyards by the craftsmen on that day. The workers, their families and friends will celebrate the day with a mammoth picnic at Shell Mound Park.

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**Brunswick**

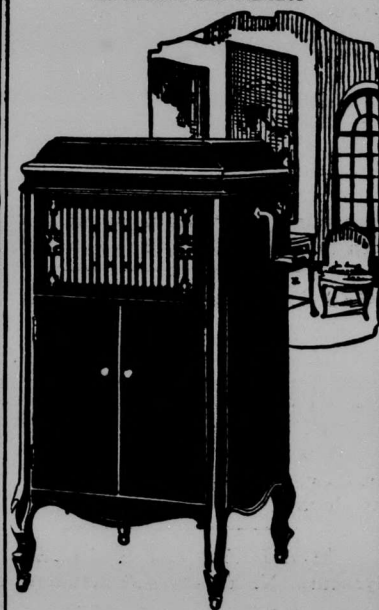
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## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held May 9, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the "Labor Clarion."

**Credentials**—Cooks, No. 44, John Hawkins, vice Alfred Steimer; Street Carmen, No. 518, W. J. Norton, vice D. J. Curry. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From the following unions inclosing donations for the Cemetery Workers on strike: Carpenters, No. 1689; Carpenters, No. 1082; Sail Makers, Carpenters, No. 483; Steam Shovelmen, Water Workers, Shipyard Laborers, Garment Workers, Milk Drivers, Retail Drivers, Cooks, No. 44; Theatrical Employees, Letter Carriers. From Board of Public Works and City Engineers' Office, with reference to the Hetch-Hetchy job. From W. F. Benedict, secretary to the Mayor, relative to the erection of the children's playground. From the Textile Workers of America, thanking Council for donation. From Consumers' Co-operative League, enclosing membership certificate. From the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, enclosing complimentary tickets for grand ball. Minutes of the Waterfront Workers' Federation.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Theatrical Federation, requesting Council to place the Washington Square, Hauslers, Regent and Fairyland theatres on the unfair list. Janitors' wage scale and agreement. From Street Carmen, relative to one of their members being laid off. Bartenders, requesting the Council to levy a boycott on the firm of McCann & Johnson, Hayes and Larkin. Wage scale of Journeymen Tailors' Union. Wage scale and agreement of Dredgemen's Union.

Referred to Iron Trades Council—From Shipyard Laborers' Union, requesting the approval of the Council to its application to the American Federation of Labor to have the name of the union changed to Shipyard and Metal Trades Workers.

**Resolutions Adopted**—Resolutions were submitted by Delegate Reardon, requesting the Council to urge the working people to buy as many bonds as possible so that no cancellation of contracts will effect this city. Resolutions were submitted by Delegate Weinberger, requesting the Council to go on record as being in favor of calling a National Industrial Conference to be composed of equal number of representatives of organized labor and organized capital, and that copies of these resolutions be sent to the American Federation of Labor, with the request that they communicate with the proper authorities of the Federal Government who are to call this conference and that the Executive Council take such other measures as may be necessary to make this conference a success.

Resolution reads:

Whereas, This is a period of readjustment in the relations between capital and labor; and

Whereas, The most momentous departure in the history of modern industry—sharing of management—is being planned by employers and employed; and

Whereas, Just and equitable relations between capital and labor, factors in the production of commodities for the consumption by the whole community, are necessary for the establishment and maintenance of industrial efficiency, for the establishment and maintenance of industrial democracy, and for the establishment and maintenance of a just and stable social order; and

Whereas, Organized labor and organized capital of Great Britain have recently assembled at the invitation of the British government to solve these problems; and

Whereas, The Council of National Defense of the United States, when dealing with industrial unrest in the United States recognized the similarity of conditions here and in Great Britain, by adopting a resolution which requests the United States Department of Labor to edit certain reports of a committee appointed by the British minister of munitions "so that certain salient features thereof may be made applicable to the conditions pertaining in the United States"; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council go on record as being in favor of the calling of a national industrial conference, to be composed of equal number of representatives of organized labor and organized capital; further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, with the request that they communicate with the proper authorities of the Federal Government who are to call said conference, and that the Executive Council take such other measures as may be necessary to make the conference a success; and further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be also forwarded to central labor bodies for their consideration and adoption.

Request Complied With—From the Label Section, requesting Council to approve of circular letter petitioning unions to continue the per capita of one cent per member per month.

**Reports of Unions**—Molders—Donated \$50 to Cemetery Workers. Bakers—Will take strike vote Saturday. Boilermakers—Have subscribed for \$15,000 Victory Bonds. Trunk and Bag Workers—Members on strike for recognition of union and 15% increase in wages. Retail Drivers—Donated \$20 to Cemetery Workers. Stage Employees—Donated \$25 to Cemetery Workers. Barbers—Donated \$20 to Cemetery Workers and bought \$500 Victory Bonds. Cracker Bakers—Have signed agreement with employers; thanked Council for assistance. Federal Employees—Have met with much success in organizing employees at Angel Island; thanked Council for assistance.

Laundry Workers—Donated \$25 to Cemetery Workers; have appointed a committee to negotiate wage scale. Waitresses—Are making every effort to organize the cafeterias in shipyards. Riggers and Stevedores—Reported that the Oakland Labor Council and the Maritime Council have placed Chas. Nelson Co., on the unfair list. Fishermen—Ships have gone North; have subscribed \$10,000 for Victory Bonds. Pile Drivers—Are out on strike; are hopeful of winning. Cemetery Workers—Have won strike; all men have returned to work; thanked Engineers and affiliated unions for assistance.

**Label Section**—Minutes printed in "Labor Clarion."

**Executive Committee**—In the matter of the Musicians' Union and its controversy with the Techau Tavern, committee recommends that the matter be referred to the secretary with instructions to take up with the Building Trades Council and the Techau management. In the matter of suggestion of Delegate John I. Nolan, with reference to the patronage of the Municipal Railway, secretary was instructed to draft a letter and forward same to affiliated unions with request that same be read at least once a month for the purpose of inculcating the necessity of union members to patronize the municipal railway whenever possible. Report of Committee concurred in.

**Organizing Committee**—Committee reported progress on the Fur Workers organization; also reported that a group of Picture Frame Workers have made application to the American Federation of Labor for a charter, and requested the Council to endorse said application. Report of committee concurred in.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—In the matter of instructions of the Council directing the com-

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DECEMBER 31, 1918

Assets ..... \$58,893,078.42  
Deposits ..... 54,358,496.50  
Capital Actually Paid Up ..... 1,000,000.00  
Reserve and Contingent Funds. 2,336,411.92  
Employees' Pension Fund ..... 295,618.00

### OFFICERS:

John A. Buck, President; George Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow, Eells, Moore & Orrick, General Attorneys.  
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mittee to prepare resolutions commending and endorsing the stand of President Wilson at the Peace Conference on the subject of Italian aspirations for territorial claims along the shores of the Adriatic Sea and similar aspirations of an allied power in the Orient. Committee laid the matter over for one week to give Delegate Keane an opportunity to enlighten the committee as to his attitude on the oriental question and his desires in that regard. Report concurred in.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Nominations**—Delegate James W. Mullen withdrew as a nominee for delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention and Delegate Murphy was elected unanimously to represent the Council at said convention. Moved that the compensation be placed at \$600.00; carried.

**New Business**—Moved that a letter of condolence be forwarded to the Mayor in his recent bereavement; carried.

**Receipts**—Total, \$632.75. Expenses—\$327.75. Adjourned at 10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

### LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held Wednesday, May 7, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m. by Vice-President Hanson, President Kidwell arriving later; all officers present but G. W. Desepth, who was excused.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

**Credentials** from Printing Pressmen No. 24 for Stephen P. Kane, vice J. C. Leo, deceased. Delegate seated.

**Communications**—From Brunswick-Balke-Clender Co. of Chicago advising the Section that the differences existing between that firm and the International Metal Polishers had been adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned; filed. From Consumers' Co-operative League, acknowledging receipt of membership fee and enclosing membership certificate; filed. From St. Louis Label Trades Section, requesting information as to the methods pursued by this Section in advertising and agitating for the union label, card and button and requesting co-operation in publicity work; on motion, request ordered complied with. From Local No. 68, I. A. of Machinists, enclosing letter from District No. 8, I. A. of M., in re the Arnold Schwinn Co. and Excelsior Motor Supply Co. informing the Section of the unfair attitude of these firms in locking out their union employees, requesting the Section to take this matter under consideration; on motion, Label Agent was instructed to communicate with Chicago and if found that the trouble still exists, to issue a circular letter to every union in the State of California requesting trades unionists not to purchase the X. Henderson and Excelsior motorcycles and World and Excelsior bicycles, etc. From W. A. Ives Manufacturing Co., thanking the Section for the assistance in behalf of Mephisto auger bits; filed. From District Lodge No. 22 of Connecticut, I. A. of M., thanking the Section for co-operation in behalf of Union Label bits; filed. From San Francisco Labor Council, enclosing letter from Stove Mounters' International Union in re unfair stove firms of Detroit; referred to Label Agent.

**Agitation Committee**—Recommend that first Saturday in each month be designated as Union Label Day and that all trades unionists be urged to purchase only union label merchandise on that day; concurred in. That the Section distribute 100 copies per week of the "Labor Clarion" to homes not receiving same, the names to be changed weekly, provided that the "Labor Clarion" devote a special corner to union label propaganda; on motion, same was referred back

to committee for further consideration. That Label Agent secure information from labor papers and other vehicles of publicity regarding rates for label advertising; concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Hatters request a demand for the label in hats. Bakers, no result from conferences; strike imminent. Bakery Wagon Drivers, same report; request moral support of all trades unions in case of strike. Carpet Mechanics, postponed raise till June 1st; having difficulty with Hale Bros., that firm employing a non-union carpet-layer; request that all union men having carpet work done to demand the card and button from all carpet mechanics. Culinary Workers report that nearly all Greek restaurants operate on the open-shop plan, the houses being closed to union men; request a continued demand for the union house card. Glove Workers report one more application for permit to use the union label; that Standard Glove Co., Moss Glove Co., Ritter & Co. are unfair to Glove Workers' Union. Waiters No. 30 report large gains in membership. Carpet Mechanics report having assisted the Cigar Makers in Palo Alto by demanding union-made goods; merchants laying in a stock.

**Label Agent**—Reports having assisted Hatters, Metal Polishers, Machinists, Culinary Workers. Letter to unions in mail. Collar cards ready; will distribute them to different assembly halls.

**New Business**—Motion made that Label Agent be instructed to devise ways and means to conduct a campaign to persuade trades unionists to patronize the Municipal Railway exclusively, in order that the receipts of the road be sufficiently increased to pay the car men and office employees and trackmen a living wage, the agent to co-operate with the Car Men's Union campaign to be conducted under the auspices of the Label Section.

**Bills**—Buehrer, salary, April 16th to 30th, incl., \$31.25; incidentals, \$3.50; hall rent, May, \$8.00; Watson, lettering poster, \$2.50; "Labor Clarion" subscription, \$1.35, ordered paid; Plato, salary April, \$10.00; stamps, \$2.00.

**Receipts**—Dues, \$41.00; per capita, \$20.97; expenses general fund, \$27.35; special fund, \$31.25.

There being no further business, meeting adjourned at 10:30 p. m., to meet again Wednesday, May 21, 1919.

"When you buy non-union goods, you employ non-union labor."

Fraternally submitted,

E. G. BUEHRER,

Sec'y pro tem.

### ORPHAN BENEFIT DATE SET.

Saturday evening, June 14th at Turner Hall on Eighteenth street has been decided upon as the time and place for the benefit that is to be tendered the orphan children of the late Fred Schwab who was a member of Milk Wagon Drivers' Union. The dance and entertainment is to be given under the auspices of the Helvetia Society with the assistance of the union. The committee announces that 4000 tickets have been disposed of to date.

Sick benefits were paid out during the week to the extent of \$76 and \$12.50 was subscribed for tickets to the Telephone Operators' ball.

### MURPHY ELECTED.

Daniel C. Murphy, President of the California State Federation of Labor, and former president of the Labor Council, will represent the Council as its delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention which convenes in Atlantic City on June 9th. Murphy was declared elected last Friday night following the announcement of James W. Mullen, that he desired his name withdrawn as a candidate.

Common sense save common cents. Put your common sense into wise buying and you'll have common cents to put into Thrift Stamps and W. S. S.

### TO CONSIDER PEACE TREATY.

The Law and Legislative Committee of the Labor Council has been instructed to make a careful and thorough study of the provisions of the peace treaty and report their findings to the Council prior to final determination of the document by the United States Senate. The committee proposes to hold public hearings in order to gain the greatest amount of information possible. Announcement of the meeting dates will be made later.

It doesn't cost half as much to live as it does to make a good impression on your neighbors.



## VI

### How Your Water Bill Was Made

We have never made water rates. Formerly the Supervisors made them. Now they are made by the Railroad Commission.

Every year from 1907 to 1914, inclusive, after the Supervisors had passed the annual rate ordinance, we went to the Federal Courts to vindicate our right to more equitable rates.

In 1918 the Federal Court, through Judge Rudkin, decided that the rates collected from 1907 to 1914 were all so low as to be confiscatory.

Yet we are still collecting inadequate rates. Meter rates have replaced the old schedule, but they are designed to yield no more and no less than we collected before.

Our revenue for January this year was \$2,000 less than it would have been under the old schedule. 57 per cent of the consumers paid less than before.

In order to reduce the waste of water we asked and got permission to meter all consumers.

A schedule of meter rates was the logical result. Hence the present form of your bill.

It is an evenly balanced, equitable form of bill, and is only possible when water is sold like other commodities—by measure.

In a sense we are indifferent to the form in which the bill is made out. A public utility must bill as public authorities direct.

But we are not indifferent to the fact that this form of bill distributes water charges more justly, and causes fewer complaints.

**SPRING VALLEY**  
WATER COMPANY



**STATE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.**

The California State Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations to be held in the near future. Requests for further information and for application blanks should be made at an early date.

**Clerical**—Auditor, \$1200 to \$2400 a year and expenses; stenographer and typist (men and women), \$600 and above; library student, California State Library School, 1919-1920; messenger (boys and girls), \$300 to \$720 a year.

**Skilled Trades**—Carpenter (foreman, journeyman, helper), prevailing wage; electrician (foreman, journeyman), prevailing wage; Belt Railroad positions: locomotive engineer (promotional), \$6.15 a day; switchman, \$5.60 a day; locomotive fireman, \$4.75 a day; section hand, \$3.50 a day.

**Institutional Positions**—Attendant, Agnews State Hospital, Mendocino State Hospital, Napa State Hospital, Norwalk State Hospital, Sonoma State Home, So. Cal. State Hospital, Stockton State Hospital, \$45 to \$65 a month and maintenance; Veterans' Home, \$35 to \$40 a month and maintenance; cook, \$55-\$100 a month and maintenance; farmhand, \$55 a month and maintenance; farm tractor operator, \$50-\$90 a month and maintenance; laundress (head and assistant), \$45-\$50 a month and maintenance; laundryman (head and assistant), \$55-\$90 a month and maintenance; milker, \$55-\$60 a month and maintenance; vegetable gardener (head and assistant), \$60-\$75 a month and maintenance; waiter, \$30-\$45 a month and maintenance; waitress, \$25-\$45 a month and maintenance; mechanical and electrical engineer, California School for Girls, \$100 a month and maintenance; Preston School of Industry: company captain, \$900 a year and maintenance; relief officer, \$720-\$900 a year and maintenance; dormitory watchman, \$720-\$840 a year and maintenance.

**Positions as Teachers** (\$65 a month and maintenance)—Sonoma State Home: teacher of recreation and gymnastics (male and female); regular grade teacher (female); kindergarten and sense training teacher (female); teacher of orchestra and band (male); teacher of vocal and instrumental music (female); teacher of household arts (female); teacher of arts and crafts (female).

Application blanks and further information regarding the examinations listed above may be secured from the State Civil Service Commission at either of the following offices: Room 331, Forum Building, Sacramento; Room 1007, Hall of Records, Los Angeles; or from the offices of the State Free Employment Bureau in San Francisco, Oakland, San Jose, Fresno and Stockton.

**COURSES FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING.**

Practical training in vocational education will be carried through at the University of California Summer Session at Berkeley by State and Federal vocational education officers, working in conjunction with an unusually capable teaching force made up of members of the University faculty and of the faculties of Eastern and Western universities. This announcement was made today by Dean Walter Morris Hart.

Vocational schools for agriculture, industry, and home economics are developing with great rapidity throughout the State as the result of the passage of the Smith-Hughes act, according to Hart. To further the practical movement to fit citizens of the State for definite vocations, Dr. E. R. Snyder, Commissioner of Vocational Education for California; Ben W. Johnson, Agent for Industrial Education of the Federal Board, and W. S. Taylor, Agent for Agricultural Education of the Federal Board, will come to the Berkeley Summer School.

Among the courses offered in vocational education are those in agriculture, commerce, education, home economics, drawing, economics, graphic art, etc. The Session opens June 30th.

**CITY'S BLUEPRINT ESTABLISHMENT.**

A municipal plant for making photographs and blueprints is operated by the City of San Francisco for doing all the work of this character required by all of the departments of the city government. It occupies specially designed quarters on the roof of the new City Hall and consists of an office, darkrooms, blueprint room, photostat room, drying room and store room, all equipped with the most recent and approved devices.

An electric blueprint machine in one continuous operation prints, fixes, washes, dries and rolls blueprints and blue-line prints. For sun work, two large vacuum frames and the necessary washing tanks are provided. A special photostat machine, which was made to order for the department, has been of great value in the work of

appraising the Spring Valley Water Company's properties, since by means of it copies could be made of many valuable data which otherwise would have been very costly to produce. This machine is also very convenient for reproducing engineering maps and drawings, enlarging or reducing them to any desired size. It has effected a great saving in the preparing of a new city map and block books for the Assessor's office.

At regular intervals photographs are taken of all construction work in progress for the city, which are preserved as records of progress and of the character of the construction. Photographs and negatives are filed and indexed, together with all desirable information descriptive of the work.

The road of Thrift leads to Easy Street. Buy W. S. S.

# WRIGLEY'S

The Greatest Name in Goody-Land



**YOU** know the realm of childhood dreams is a land of sweets.

Make some of those dreams a delightful reality by taking home

**WRIGLEY'S**

frequently.

How about tonight?

SEALED TIGHT  
KEPT RIGHT

The Flavor  
Lasts!





## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The book and job scale committee held a meeting on Tuesday night of this week at headquarters. The scale committees of Oakland and Sacramento Typographical Unions were present, and an agreement was reached on the basic rate for a new scale of prices that will be presented to the three unions for ratification. It is expected that all of the unions will have acted on the proposition by Monday, May 19. Steps are being taken to bring about a speedy conference with the employers of the three cities in the hope that a new scale agreement can be had before June 1st, as requested by President Scott in his letter that was published in this column last week.

Charles W. Gray died in this city on Thursday, May 8, 1919, and was buried, under auspices of the union, on Saturday afternoon, the 10th inst. "Charlie" Gray, as he was popularly known among his many friends, was one of the best liked members of the union. During the month of December last, while on his way home some time during the night, he fell into an open and unguarded hole in a vacant lot on Eddy street, and was injured to such an extent that he could not move from where he fell. Several hours later he was discovered and removed to a hospital, where it was discovered that his spinal cord had been completely crushed. During the long period that followed the accident, everything possible was done to make him comfortable, but it was known that he could not recover. Gray was 33 years of age. His remains were interred at Woodlawn.

The death rate among members of San Francisco Typographical Union has been abnormally high during the last twelve months, twenty-four having succumbed out of an average membership of little more than one thousand. The names follow: James L. Shearer, C. H. Freeman, Herbert Older, Sylvester Doan, Burke Taylor, F. E. Wilke, Gerhard Jehn, T. L. Carriger, Margaret B. Knell, Selina Seiler, Frank Scarlett, A. W. Janke, Charles A. Ross, John B. Swart, Joseph J. Kirby, Henry Stokes, William P. Peacock, H. C. Herman, James D. Murray, P. H. Desmond, Joseph A. Murphy, E. L. Mackey, William A. Donohue, Charles W. Gray.

Among the "Roll of Honor" boys reported to have returned during the last week are William T. Hearst, "Examiner" chapel; Charles B. Liff, Wobber's chapel; Walter S. Seward, James H. Barry chapel, and Archibald Priest, unattached. In last week's "Topics" a paragraph appeared telling something of the war experiences of Sidney Magner Tiers, and the story was written after his call on the officers of the union at headquarters. It has since been learned that

young Tiers was awarded the Croix de Guerre for gallantry in action, but that he is so extremely modest about it that he carries it around in his pocket.

If the seating capacity of Native Sons' Hall, at 430 Mason street, is not taxed to its limit next Tuesday night, the members of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will be somewhat disappointed. On that evening the society will celebrate the thirty-second anniversary of its organization, and from the interest manifested among printer folk and their friends, a record attendance is expected. The program to be presented is thought to be the finest in the history of the society, talent having been secured from several of the leading theatres as well as amateur entertainers of much renown. As many of the soldier and sailor members of No. 21 are back from the war, several features of a pleasing nature are to be provided for their amusement. A jazz band will provide plenty of music for the dancers. William O. A. Trowsell, Jr., will act as floor manager. His experience in handling assemblages of like character, his natural "pep" and his own violin will all contribute to the success of the evening.

Next Sunday's meeting of the union will hear the report of the job scale committee. There should be a large attendance.

## PUBLICITY AND WATER.

By Edward F. O'Day.

Business thrives on good will. Good will is founded on understanding. So the business which seeks to cultivate good will, must make the public understand.

The public would rather be cordial than other wise. But the public is very busy, and its attention cannot be won unless its interest is excited. Its interest can only be excited by the frank discussion of matters in which it has a deep concern.

As water is of vital importance to the public, it would appear at first sight that a water company should have no difficulty in engaging the attention of the public.

But this is true only to a limited extent. For the Spring Valley Water Company is a public service corporation—a public utility—and all public utilities find it hard to induce the public to stop and lend an ear to public service problems.

Provided it gets good service and the rates are not too high, the public is willing to remain in ignorance of utility affairs.

In addition to this indifferent attitude (which is pretty general), there is apt to be a sizable body of public opinion which assumes a hostile attitude toward public service corporations. Reference is made to the prejudice so often kindled and fanned by agitators, politicians and others who regard attacks on all corporations, and more particularly on public service corporations, as the quickest road to a certain kind of prominence.

Long ago the Spring Valley Water Company adopted the enlightened policy of throwing open its books and properties to public authority—the logical first step in a campaign to promote public cordiality. It realized that the next step would be the telling of its story to the public.

The water consumers of San Francisco are only vaguely acquainted with the extent of the properties acquired and maintained through many years for the sole purpose of providing them with an abundance of pure water. Most of them know only that the water will flow when the faucet is turned on, and that the water bill has to be paid. How the water gets to the faucet—what considerations govern the making of water rates, they haven't the least idea. And so with all other phases of the water business.

So the Spring Valley Water Company has undertaken to make the people of San Francisco reasonably familiar with its properties, its problems and its service.

Do  
you want to  
increase  
your

# Business?

If you do, put the UNION LABEL on your products.

The UNION LABEL originated right here in San Francisco and the people demand it on their purchases.

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

**BROWN & KENNEDY**

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

2001 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia

San Francisco

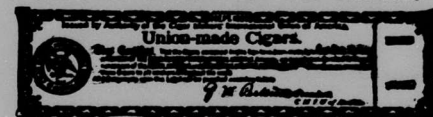
# CAN'T BUST 'EM

## OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

# ARGONAUT SHIRTS

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE



BLUE LABEL CIGARS

MONTH

No.



41

YEAR

SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

## Demand the Union Label



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

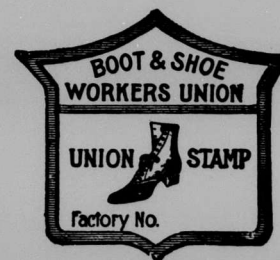
If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

Named shoes are frequently made in Non-union factories

### DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of

### This UNION STAMP



All shoes without the UNION STAMP are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for Absence of the UNION STAMP.

**BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION**  
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

John F. Tobin,  
Pres.

Chas. L. Baine,  
Sec.-Treas.



# MEN'S SHOES

Union—Stamped

—two splendid styles  
—very moderately priced



**Mahogany Brown Calf Lace  
Shoes—new English Toes**

A DANDY **\$5.00**

**Gun Metal Calf Blucher Lace  
Shoes (as pictured) Roundshape Toes**

W. L. DOUGLAS **\$5.00**  
MAKE

We Close  
Every  
Evening  
Saturday  
Included  
at 6

B. KATSEHINSKI  
**Philadelphia Shoe Co**  
825 MARKET STREET SAN FRANCISCO  
525 FOURTEENTH ST OAKLAND

We Close  
Every  
Evening  
Saturday  
Included  
at 6

## WAITRESSES GAIN GROUND.

Waitresses' Union No. 48 is steadily gaining ground, according to Business Agent Mary Everson. This is said to be particularly noticeable in the vicinity of the Union Iron Works.

## BOILERMAKERS GO OVER.

Secretary James Duggan of Boilermakers' Union No. 6, announces that the office staff of the union has invested \$2000 in Victory Bonds, thereby maintaining a 100 per cent standard.

Pile Drivers' Union No. 77, has taken \$2000 even though most of the members are on strike at the present time.

## TO ELECT SECRETARY.

Molders' Union No. 164, will elect a new secretary on May 27 to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Thomas Dowd. A. B. Griffith, Dominick Viano and Harry Burton have been placed in nomination. Nominations will be reopened and closed at the meeting next Tuesday evening.

## HARBOR TO PAY UNION RATE.

It was announced Monday by officers of Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union that the Harbor Commission had promised to pay the blacksmiths and helpers in the employ of the State the Macy scale of wages. All of the iron tradesmen in the employ of the State are said to be receiving the union rate.

## STRIKERS STAND FIRM.

"The pile drivers who went on strike a week ago to enforce a wage scale of \$8 per day are standing firm and the prospects of the men winning an early victory are exceedingly bright," says E. E. Ellison, secretary of the Waterfront Workers' Federation. Ellison also states that the Riggers and Stevedores, Warehousemen, Dredgemen, and other affiliated unions are absorbing the unemployed pile drivers rapidly and in this manner the union will be in a position to carry on the strike indefinitely in order to win. The employers are not attempting to operate and have tied their rigs up awaiting developments. About 350 of the 1200 men are working for the firms that granted the \$1 per day increase.

## EASTERN SECESSION MOVEMENT.

Seventeen large Eastern unions affiliated with the International Pressmen's Union have started a secession movement and are circulating all the local unions of the trade in the country seeking co-operation in the move, according to Peter Fitzgerald, official of the local union of Press Feeders and Assistants. Fitzgerald says that the local union of which he is a member received one of the communications on the subject and that the organization refused to concur in the request and filed the letter.

## CITIZENS ON HETCH-HETCHY.

City Engineer M. M. O'Shaughnessy, has informed the Labor Council that the City Engineers' office will make the charter amendment in relation to giving preference to San Francisco labor a part of all contracts to be let in the future on the Hetch-Hetchy project. The letter was received in answer to a request from the Council at the instance of Carpenters' Union No. 483, that American citizens who reside in San Francisco, the city that is to pay the bill, be employed on the project instead of non-citizens and citizens from other localities.

## URGES NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Every Central Labor Council in the American Federation of Labor will be asked by the San Francisco Labor Council to urge upon the American Federation of Labor the necessity of calling a national conference between an equal number of representatives of organized labor and capital for the purpose of instituting machinery to deal with industrial problems. The executive council of the American Federation of Labor will be asked to communicate with the proper government authorities to secure Federal co-operation in whatever plan may be devised.

The resolution briefly outlining the proposal was introduced in the Council by Delegate Weinberger of Waiters' Union No. 30 at the meeting last Friday evening. The outline as submitted refers to a similar plan being perfected in Great Britain at the present time. The plan seeks a national system of collective bargaining.

When Thrift comes in the window, waste goes out by the door. Buy W. S. S.

## PHONE GIRLS PLAN STRIKE.

A telephone operators' strike, involving 1800 operators in San Francisco, 500 in Alameda county and 100 in Contra Costa county, and about 18,000 telephone workers in California, Nevada, Oregon and Washington, will be called for next Monday morning if the demands for an upward revision of wages are not complied with. This is the ultimatum of representatives of the workers delivered after they have worked for a month in an effort to secure better pay.

Miss Lillian Blewer, business agent of Local No. 55A of Oakland, and Miss E. M. Schultz of No. 54A of San Francisco, declare that the strike was voted by a majority of 8 to 1.

Here is the new scale of wages asked by the operators and espoused by the linemen:

First six months of service, \$2 a day.

Second six months, \$2.25 a day.

Next three months, \$2.50 a day.

Eighteen months to two years, \$3.50 a day.

From two years on, \$4 a day.

## BAKER ELECTED.

Stanley Roman, business agent of Barbers' Union No. 148, has received a telegram from the International Union secretary stating that Roe Baker, well known San Francisco unionist, and secretary of the local union of barbers, has been elected first vice-president of the International Union. During the recent session of the legislature Baker led the forces of labor and other interested organizations in the fight for the Sunday closing law which came nearer passing than at any previous session.

The union has elected Roe Baker, George G. Barrett, Henry W. Hilker, George W. Price, Stanley Roman, Daniel Tattenham and J. E. Ducoing as its delegates to attend the convention of the International Union to be held in Buffalo, N. Y., during the week of September 1. A \$500 Victory Bond has been purchased by the organization.

## INSIST McGUIRE SHALL STAY.

By an overwhelming vote, Boilermakers' Union No. 6, has refused to accept the resignation of Business Agent M. J. McGuire, who expressed a wish to return to the workshop. After refusing the resignation at the last meeting, the matter was referred to the board of trustees. McGuire became business agent in 1911, when a handful of members were barely able to support a salaried officer. After eight years' effort on the part of McGuire, the union has about 7000 members and \$95,000 in the treasury. Seventy-five thousand dollars of this sum is invested in Liberty Bonds, \$15,000 having been subscribed to the Victory loan at the last meeting.

## AMALGAMATION PLANNED.

Steamfitters' Unions Nos. 509 and 590 are considering the advisability of amalgamation. There are 700 members in the former union and over 100 in the latter. Committees from the organizations have for the past three months been meeting regularly for the purpose of drafting a proposal which might be suitable to the members of both unions. No. 590 will consider the amalgamation resolution on the night of May 21st and No. 509 will vote on the plan during the month of June.

## RAILWAY CARMEN'S BALL.

The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, composed of the shop crafts on the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe systems, will give its inauguration ball in National Hall, Saturday evening, May 17th. An energetic committee of which W. H. Warnholt is chairman, is busy making arrangements. The event is being given to celebrate the formation of the System Federation, which was completed at a week's convention held recently in Los Angeles. Delegates will attend from the bay cities and also from the southern part of the State.